

Gromyko says U.S. not serious

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Andrei Gromyko accused the United States of not being serious about wanting improved Soviet-U.S. ties, the news agency TASS said. "We have done everything possible for normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We have made concrete proposals on this score, but in reply all sorts of manœuvres are being undertaken to avoid solving burning issues," Mr. Gromyko said. "All this shows that at present the American administration does not have serious intentions of searching for accords." Mr. Gromyko was speaking during talks in the Kremlin with the new U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jack Matlock, who had presented his credentials. Embassy officials did not comment on the 30-minute conversation between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Matlock, but said both sides had declared the intention to work for improved relations. (See page 8).

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Community college girl killed in accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — A community college girl student was killed on Monday in a car accident near the Andalas Community College. The car driver, an unlicensed boy was heading from the Prince Rashid Housing Estate to the Eighth Circle via the community college road when he faced another car coming from the right, Jordan Television said. The boy took a wrong overtaking and as he was speeding he lost control over the car, which hit the girl and overturned six times, the television said.

Turkey sends second ship to Aegean

CANAKKALE, Turkey (AP) — Turkey on Monday sent a second research ship to the Turkish territorial waters of the Aegean sea for oil exploration, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The Bilmil, which belongs to the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, carried a crew of seven researchers who will conduct seismic testing for four days. Turkey ordered another research ship, the Sismik-1, to the high seas of the Aegean for oil exploration 10 days ago, but it halted in Turkish territorial waters after Turkey and Greece exchanged threats of military action. At that time, Turkey said the ship would remain in Turkish waters if Greece also confined its oil exploration to its territorial waters.

Rafsanjani offers ties with U.S.

NICOSIA (AP) — The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said Monday that Iran was ready to normalize relations with the United States if Washington no longer threatened the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, also quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as reiterating Iran's promise to help secure the release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian Lebanese extremists (See related on page 2). IRNA quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying that Tehran would resume relations with Washington "as soon as we make sure the U.S. no longer poses a threat to the Islamic revolution." He did not elaborate. The Iranian leadership has in recent months made several suggestions of possibilities of normalizing ties with the United States. Mr. Rafsanjani also said that the 6½-year-old Iran-Iraq war could end if the superpowers "make some changes" in Iraq's leadership. One of Iran's conditions for an end to the war is the overthrow of the Iraqi government.

Israelis flee U.S. subpoenas

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three key Israelis involved in Iranian arms deals left the United States in a hurry last month to avoid being detained for questioning, an Israeli newspaper reported Monday. The three are a former foreign ministry director-general, David Kimche, and businesswoman Yacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer, the tabloid Hadashot said. It said the Justice Department decided in late March to issue subpoenas against all Israelis involved in the affair who were in the United States on April 1.

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King begins Belgian visit after voicing hopes for success of int'l conference

Combined agency dispatches

BRUSSELS — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Monday on a visit widely expected to give fresh momentum to the idea of an international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices.

The King, who arrived here from the Netherlands after talks with Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans den Broek, is scheduled to hold talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, current president of the European Community (EC) Council of Ministers, on Tuesday.

The King was received at Brussels airport by King Baudouin of Belgium.

West European diplomats saw the King's visit to Belgium, which currently holds the rotating presidency of the EC, as the latest in a flurry of moves inside and outside the Middle East towards convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The King said before his departure from the Netherlands that he hoped international Middle East peace talks could succeed, a Dutch government spokesman said.

He quoted the King as telling a group of Dutch editors before leaving for Brussels that if a conference of all parties in the Middle East conflict was arranged, he was "full of hope" that it would be a success.

The King said he was confident the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would take part fully as a representative of the Palestinian people, the spokesman said.

Arab League welcomes EC role in Mideast peace efforts

Syria and Libya endorse Tunis statement backing Iraq and calling on Iran to accept ceasefire terms

TUNIS (R) — Arab League foreign ministers ended a three-day meeting Monday at which they welcomed European Community (EC) willingness to play a role in a Middle East peace conference, a Middle East peace conference, despite some Syrian misgivings.

Syria, while expressing anger at EC sanctions imposed against Damascus in November for alleged involvement in terrorism, said it and other Arab states at the meeting welcomed as a positive step an EC declaration six weeks ago calling for a peace conference.

Asked if there would be any meetings involving Arabs and West Europeans until the sanctions were lifted, he said:

"There will be no meetings of significance between the two communities, the Arabs and the Europeans, as long as these measures remain in force."

Supplies enter Shatila despite truce violation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A convoy of food supplies donated by Kuwait rumbled into the hunger-ridden Shatila refugee camp on Monday despite sniper fire that strained a truce in the 23-month-old war for control of Palestinian shantytowns.

The convoy of five trucks carrying 40 tonnes of rice, oil, sugar, tea, flour, blankets and clothes was escorted into the bomb-shattered camp by Syrian military observers and Kuwaiti officials at 1:30 p.m.

The new peace accord was announced after a meeting in west Beirut Sunday evening between commanders of Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Amal militia and representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), an alliance of six pro-Syrian refugee camps, Arab diplomatic sources said.

But Syrian observers convened

spokesman said.

"The positions of us and Syrians are almost identical" on the conditions for holding a conference, the King told reporters.

The King's talks with the Dutch leaders also covered Dutch support for Jordan's five-year development scheme for the occupied territories, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

In an interview with the Dutch Television, King Hussein said the positive European contribution to Mideast peace efforts was launched when the EC issued the 1980 June Venice Declaration.

The declaration was supplemented by recent EC endorsement of the idea of an international peace conference, the King said and expressed hope that the European role would contribute to establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The King said obstacles in the path towards an international conference would be overcome when the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and Israel accept the idea.

Rifai and Masri meet Murphy

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zaki Rifai and Foreign Minister Tamer Al Masri opened talks with U.S. officials on Monday on prospects for a Mideast peace conference.

Mr. Rifai and Mr. Masri met at their hotel with Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and were scheduled to meet later with M. Peter McPherson, the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development to discuss increased U.S. aid to Jordan and the occupied territories.

Mr. Rifai and Mr. Masri also were expected to discuss U.S. military and economic aid to Jordan, which amounts to \$55 million this year. The administration has asked Congress for \$71 million for 1988.

The United States has a separate aid programme for the Palestinians who live in the West Bank. Assistance for the last two years totalled \$12 million. Israel was asked to temporarily divert \$30 million in U.S. aid for construction projects, but declined.

Arab League welcomes EC role in Mideast peace efforts

Syria and Libya endorse Tunis statement backing

Iraq and calling on Iran to accept ceasefire terms

Largely symbolic EC sanctions, including a ban on arms sales and restrictions on diplomatic activity, were imposed after a British court implicated Syria in an alleged plot to blow up an Israeli airliner in Britain a year ago.

No final communiqué was issued immediately, but a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said ministers reaffirmed support for an international peace conference under United Nations auspices in another resolution adopted unanimously.

The resolution said the conference should be "with the participation of all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the PLO on an equal footing with other parties on the basis of United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the Middle East question."

Asked if there would be any meetings involving Arabs and West Europeans until the sanctions were lifted, he said:

"There will be no meetings of significance between the two communities, the Arabs and the Europeans, as long as these measures remain in force."

Supplies enter Shatila despite truce violation

another meeting between Amal and Palestinian officials to restate the truce and allow food supplies to enter Shatila, whose 5,000 population have starved because of a continuous five-month Amal siege.

Reporters watching Shatila's entrance said the guns fell silent as the convoy went in and began unloading.

Amal militia commanders and Palestinians blamed each other for the ceasefire violation.

In another resolution on the long-running "camps war" in Lebanon, the ministers charged Prince Sand and Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim with a mission to Damascus to try to arrange an end to the conflict and ensure essential supplies to beleaguered Palestinian refugee camps, Arab diplomatic sources said.

But Syrian observers convened

King urges China to help Gulf peace efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has urged China to back Arab and international efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war, now in its seventh year.

The King made the appeal in a message to Chinese President Li Xianian marking the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Jordan and China.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King asked China to continue using its "weight in international spheres to put pressure on Iran to respond to peace calls and to stop its aggression on Iraq."

King Hussein also said China's support for a proposed international Middle East peace conference with other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council would be appreciated and yield positive results.

In his cable, King Hussein expressed satisfaction at the development of Jordanian-Chinese relations "which are progressing continuously for the interests of both peoples."

The King said: "My visit to your country and your visit to Jordan three years ago contributed significantly to bolstering these relations, which constitute an extension of the strong friendly relations that have always existed between the Chinese and Arab nations throughout history."



King Hussein praised China's firm position vis-à-vis Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian question and stressed the importance of holding an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council and all parties involved. The King said: "The conference is the right forum where a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict can be reached."

China's support in this regard will have constructive results, which will receive the due appreciation and respect, the King said.

The King also expressed hope that China would continue to play an active role to achieve world peace and justice, thus paving the way towards achieving a balanced international economic and political system.

Regent: Need of the day is a reformulated education system

KARAK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday that Jordan was passing through a transitional period and should adapt its socio-economic situation to suit the requirements of this decade and the next two decades.

Addressing educationalists in Karak governorate and Qasr and South Mazar districts, Prince Hassan said the decades which followed the establishment of the Kingdom were decades of "confrontation, challenge, construction and development." The 1950s saw the formulation of a rural education development concept while economic activities centred around cities, he said. The 1960s saw the focus being shifted to the concept of building large cities, he said.

Jordan has overcome the effects of the war in the 1970s and managed to cope with the major changes in the patterns of social and economic life in the 1980s, said the Regent. "The major challenge facing us now is the formulation of a clear-cut and integrated concept for the educational sector. This concept should focus on the emphasis from quantitative to qualitative education," he said. "Such a shift requires that we reconsider the use of human resources, taking into account the



major challenges facing us, i.e. the citizen and the land."

The Regent said the education process was a "national priority whose responsibility should not be shouldered solely by the Ministry of Education, but also by all parties concerned." The Crown Prince called for intensified efforts to provide the general school and the integrated activity which could be achieved through public participation and mutual cooperation and involvement of local communities.

Minister of Education Thuan Al Hindawi, who accompanied

PLO plans new framework for relations with Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Al Sultan on Monday praised Jordanian-Saudi relations, describing them as unique and excellent.

In a statement to the Arabic daily newspaper Al Rai, on the end of his term in office in Jordan, Mr. Sultan said foundations of the strong and unique relations between the two countries had been laid down by the late King Abdul Aziz Al Saud, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr. Sultan said His Majesty King Hussein and King Fahd of

Outgoing Saudi ambassador praises ties with Jordan

Saudi Arabia maintain brotherly and personal relations which have always been reflected in the continuous meetings between the two leaders.

On the Saudi role in settling inter-Arab differences, Mr. Sultan said Saudi Arabia had always attempted to achieve solidarity among Arabs and Muslims and had therefore mediated among Arab countries to solve their disputes.

Prince Hassan started his tour to Karak governorate by visits to various institutions including the Hazzaz Al Majali Secondary School, the Omer Ibn Al Khattab Preparatory School and the Karak Secondary Girls School.

The spokesman said five women and two men who joined the demonstration of protest against the treatment of Palestinian inmates in Israeli jails were arrested.

He said the women marched through Salabed street, stoning Israeli-owned cars and bases. An Arab bus passenger was injured by a stone, he said.

Israel Radio reported that about 150 women took part.

Palestinian sources who spoke on condition of anonymity said more than 4,000 Palestinian inmates were held at Israeli jails.

The Palestine Press Service, an agency that monitors developments in the occupied territories, said Palestinian inmates started a hunger strike last month to protest against prison conditions.

Peres reportedly seeking Spanish support

MADRID (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres met on Monday with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez during a two-day official visit to Spain during which he reportedly sought Spain's backing for an international conference on the Middle East.

After early morning talks with his Spanish counterpart Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, Mr. Peres said he had therefore mediated among Arab countries to solve their disputes.

Mr. Peres continued discussions with Mr. Gonzalez during a luncheon.

Commenting on the future of the government following the remark made over the weekend by Mr. Shamir that he hoped Mr. Peres would fail in his European initiative to seek support for such a conference, Mr. Peres replied:

"It depends very much if the peace process can be continued. It's one thing to express a hope or a hope for a lack of hope. It's another thing to stop the peace process."

Spain has traditionally enjoyed close links with the Arab World and it established diplomatic relations with Israel only last year.

Millions of Egyptians vote for parliament

CAIRO (R) — Millions of Egyptians voted Monday for a new parliament certain to be dominated by President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party (NDP).

The only reported trouble came in a village north of Cairo where police sources said opposition party workers exchanged gunfire with police.

The sources said there were no casualties in the incident involving workers for the Unionist Progressive Party (UPP), one of five opposition parties running for seats in the People's Assembly.

Voters in the most populous Arab country thronged to 21,000 polling stations to elect 448 new legislators. First results were expected Tuesday and an overall assessment by Thursday.

Mr. Mubarak, 58, called the election after having the assembly dissolved in February, a year ahead of schedule, following court challenges to its constitutionality.

His own post, which he has held since Muslim extremists shot dead President Anwar Sadat in 1981, was not at stake in the election. But the new assembly will be asked to nominate him for a second term in office starting next October.

Iranian official says U.S. arms will help hostages

NEW YORK (Agencies) — A senior Iranian defence official says Iran would help get the release of American hostages being held in Lebanon if the United States handed over arms Iran has already paid for, according to *Newsweek*.

Mr. Kharazi said it was not Iran's fault the Americans were being held.

Iran's ambassador to Moscow charged in an interview Sunday that Washington was fomenting tension between Tehran and Moscow to improve its chances of reestablishing a presence in Iran.

"A major aim of Washington's Middle East policies is focused on preventing peaceful coexistence between Tehran and Moscow by creating tensions in Iranian-Soviet relations," Ambassador Naser Heirami Nobari was quoted as saying.

He was asked, "Would that help persuade you to try to get back American hostages?"

"Yes, but it all depends on whether the Americans start to take such steps and how fast they

Senior Shi'ite cleric warns against selling land to Israel

BEIRUT (AP) — Two senior Muslim Shi'ite clerics were quoted Monday as warning against the sale of South Lebanon to Israel, charging the Jewish state planned to annex the region.

"From the Sharia (Islamic religious code) standpoint, such sales are sacrilegious and must be stopped by all means," Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, vice chairman of Lebanon's

Higher Shi'ite Council, was quoted as saying.

He charged in a speech published by several Beirut newspapers that Israel was buying land "directly or by proxy" in its self-designed "security zone" in South Lebanon for a "defacto annexation of the enclave."

Israel carved out the 10-kilometre deep enclave in June 1985, when it withdrew the bulk of its invading army.

TV & RADIO

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Korea	20:45	Evening Show
15:55	Programme Review	21:45	News Show
15:55	Cartoons and children programs	22:00	News Summary
16:00	Close Down	22:45	Evening Show Contd.
16:50	Different strokes	23:00	News Summary
17:20	Festivals of the world	23:45	Evening Show Contd.
17:50	Religious programme	24:00	News Summary
18:30	Soccer	24:45	Close Down
19:20	Local programmes		
19:30	Private news		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Arabic series		
21:20	Local debate on legal issues		
22:00	Songs from the movies (Arabic)		
23:00	News Summary in Arabic		
23:10	Religious programmes		
18:00	Sports et images		
18:30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 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Jordan, Syria study bids for fibreglass cable project

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shabab Ismail Monday received the director general of the Syrian Public Telecommunications Corporation Makram Obaid and accompanying delegation who are currently on a visit to Jordan. Mr. Ismail said that the Syrian delegation's visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Syria in the telecommunications field.

The visit, he added, also aims at discussing and approving recommendations reached by special technical committees in the two corporations regarding bids for a tender for a fibreglass cable project.

Jordan secures larger export outlets in India, Indonesia

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan and India have agreed to increase the volume of bilateral trade exchange following recent official talks at the under-secretary level.

The mutual undertaking by both countries to raise the level of their present trade exchange and to set up two joint companies for fertilisers followed intensive talks during the meetings of the annual Jordanian-Indian committee on economic cooperation. A total of \$110 million in trade contracts between Jordan and India resulted from the three-day meeting in New Delhi, India, a valued trading partner to the Kingdom.

Mr. Ismail said that the two sides are expected to come up with a unified joint recommendation on the technical evaluation of bids to finalise the study in preparation for awarding the tender for this project which is regarded as a major telecommunications project in the region.

Pharmaceutical sales

The prospects of opening up Indian markets to Jordanian pharmaceuticals was also dwelt on during the three-day gathering in New Delhi.

"We requested Indian officials to facilitate the process of registering Jordanian pharmaceutical products," before we could embark on selling them in the Indian market, which he described as "potential and good."

The meeting also touched on means to increase maritime freight cooperation between both countries' national shipping lines.

The last leg of Mr. Saqqaf's Far-Eastern swing, took him to Jakarta where he co-chaired the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Indonesian working team for consolidating bilateral trade ties.

The Jordanian-Indonesian discussions focused on three aspects; increasing the volume of bilateral trade, setting up joint ventures and finding new venues for marketing Jordanian pharmaceuticals.

According to 1986 figures, the bilateral balance of trade was in favour of Jordan with a \$25 million to a \$12 million trade movement.

Indonesia, he said, would also increase its imports of Jordanian phosphates to 600,000 tonnes from 518,000 in 1985 and of phosphoric acid from last year's 10,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes.

Indonesia to buy potash

For the first time ever, Jakarta also agreed to buy Jordanian potash, and the amount of purchase was left open for the Indonesian officials to decide. Indonesia also said it was willing to take part in a joint project for fertilisers and to assist in Jordan's JD 4.5 million factory for vegetable oil in producing palm oil and derivatives.

A group of concerned Indonesian officials and businessmen will visit Jordan soon to assess venues for their participation in the vegetable oil plant, set up within the Zarqa free zone area.

Both sides also discussed marketing Jordanian pharmaceuticals in India and diversifying and expanding the types and volume of trade exchange.

Mr. Saqqaf could not disclose

U.S., Arab researchers link up by satellite to discuss AIDS

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan in cooperation with the American Cultural Centre in Amman will today hold a discussion via a televised satellite link (Worldnet) on AIDS research and education at 4:00 p.m. at the university.

Other Arab countries participating in this programme are: Egypt, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. From Jordan, Dr. Abdallah Abu al-As'ad, Dr. Al-Eddin Touqan, from

Development council discusses projects in the Jordan Valley

SOUTH SHOUEH (Petra) — The Jordan Valley development council Monday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Balqa Governor Majeed Al Khreishah to discuss the projects implemented in the districts of Deir Alla and South Shoueh and the council's future projects.

Mr. Khreishah said that the five-year plan for Balqa Governorate is based on a new perception which involves people in the development process. He added that Balqa has been divided into

Hmoud briefs Danish team on Jordan's agricultural policy, plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Al Hmoud said Monday that Jordan was interested in bolstering its relations with the international community and is at the same working to achieve Arab food security. During a meeting with a visiting Danish delegation, Mr. Hmoud outlined Jordan's efforts to achieve socio-economic development and said Jordan's activities were within pan-Arab efforts aimed at achieving food security and economic independence.

The minister added that the agricultural sector in Jordan derives its importance from the fact that it is one of the main pillars of the Jordanian economy and that it is a major source of income for 20 per cent of Jordan's population. This sector, Mr. Hmoud continued, is also important because it provides jobs for about 12 per cent of the labour force in the country and contributes to achieving food security and improving the balance of trade. Despite the declining role of this sector in local production, it still plays an active role in economic development.

Mr. Hmoud cited limited available agricultural resources, particularly arable land, water and fluctuations in production due to climatic conditions and small agricultural estates as the main problems facing the agricultural sector. However, the minister said that the government's policy and its organisational plans for this important sector have taken into consideration all these problems in a bid to stop the deterioration and to increase agricultural investment, profits and farmers' and agricultural workers' income.

The new five-year development plan has directed special attention to the agricultural sector, the minister continued. The five-year plan includes programmes and objectives designed to achieve a growth rate of 7.8 per cent in the agricultural sector thus bringing to JD 163 million the income from agriculture by the year 1990 from its current rate of JD 97 million," he noted.

The minister also said that the government's plan for upgrading agriculture concentrates on public participation in agricultural development programmes and projects and enhancing the private sector's role in this sector.

Head of the Danish delegation Mr. Paul Sondergaard, praised Jordan's experience in the agricultural field and said that Jordan has achieved great progress.

The delegation's visit is aimed at acquainting themselves with the administrative regulations and methods employed at Jordan's Prime Ministry.

During the visit, the delegation will meet with a number of senior government officials.

Youngsters get together and lend a helping hand to the less fortunate

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of 20 children, aged 8 to 16, held a press conference at the Haya Arts Centre on Monday to publicise "The Little Hands," their newly-formed charity group.

The group's objective was expressed in their theme song, "The little hands, strong and willing, get together to do some giving." The giving will be to the "Home of Hope" which cares for the multiply handicapped, both children and adults.

Willingness to help was the bond which brought these children together. Laith Madi, 9, projected this feeling when faced with his mother's dilemma as to how to help a friend of hers generate funds for physiotherapy equipment for the handicapped.

"In hope they met, their hands were set, to help and give the less fortunate," their song went.

Laith and his friends felt that there was a need to help less privileged children. "We have to help the needy... we have comfort, so we have to help," he said.

Zain Qusous, 9, said she did paintings depicting space and galaxies, done in pastel colours,



Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali receives Minister of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic Professor Hans Joachim Baume in Amman Monday (Petra photo)

Majali, Assad receive visiting GDR higher education minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali on Monday received Minister of Higher Education in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Professor Hans Joachim Baume who arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to Jordan. Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad was present at the meeting.

The minister added that the agricultural sector in Jordan derives its importance from the fact that it is one of the main pillars of the Jordanian economy and that it is a major source of income for 20 per cent of Jordan's population. This sector, Mr. Hmoud continued, is also important because it provides jobs for about 12 per cent of the labour force in the country and contributes to achieving food security and improving the balance of trade. Despite the declining role of this sector in local production, it still plays an active role in economic development.

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well and the walkers were able to continue their journey on Monday," she added.

On Monday Vicki and Ali started at the petrol station near the Abiad phosphate mine. As they passed through the village of Al Hasa they were joined by the employees at the Hasa mine, said Mrs. Almi. Ten kilometres after the village, the walkers rested from 11:00 until 3:00 p.m.

During the second half of the day, Vicki and Ali walked to the Tafileh crossroads and through the village of Al Haseenah. Their day ended one kilometre after Al Haseenah at 7:00 p.m.

Mrs. Almi went on to list the first ten people to complete the 37 kilometres in the Amman

stage: they are P. Neilson (Hash House Harriers), Chris Neilson (Hash House Harriers), Hayim Mansour (Road Runners), Joseph Issa (Orthodox Youth Committee), Samia Abu Ghader (Road Runners), Jarar Zimmerman (Road Runners), Walid Al Latif (Orthodox Youth Committee), Abed Al Noor (Jordan Youth Committee), Abeer Jasir (Petra Bank), Bassam Jarar (Petra Bank).

Asked by a reporter whether he expected anything of His Majesty King Hussein, Laith said: "Of course the King and other famous people can help, but we also accept help from everybody — even if they are not famous."

The children expressed thanks to Dr. Abdallah Khatib, director of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), for his support and contributions to the group. Parents of the children attended the press conference.

Large and small hands welcome to help

The children told the press conference they welcomed all children to join them provided they were ready to be serious. "We know how to play and be funny, but we also know how to be serious," Laith said.

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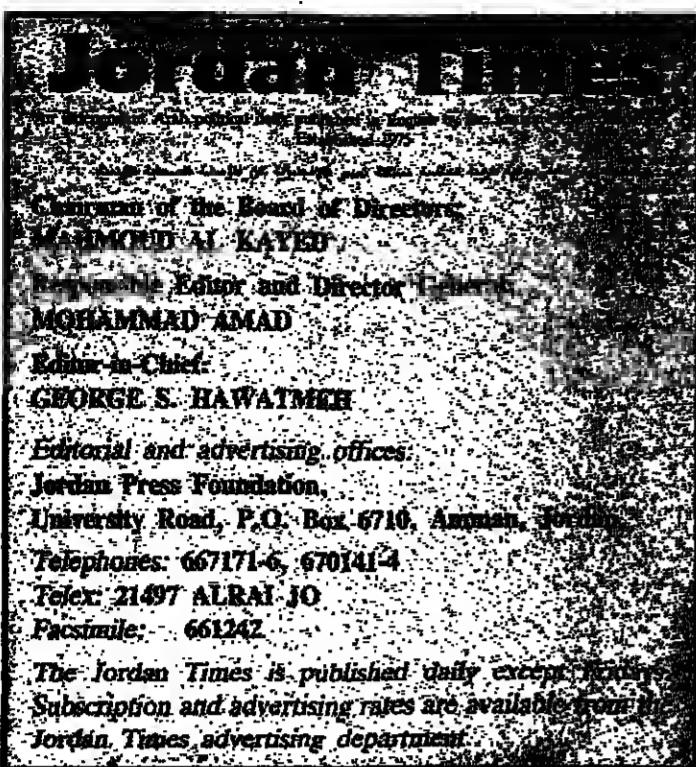
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THE VIEW FROM SECOND CIRCLE

To our children, we wish better luck

By Rami G. Khouri

THE flurry of activity throughout the Middle East, Western Europe, Moscow, Washington and New York surrounding attempts to convene an international conference to discuss Arab-Israeli peace has evoked a counter-flurry of pessimistic comments from throughout the Arab World about the international conference's chances of success. Pessimism, scepticism and cynicism are nothing new to the Arab psyche vis-à-vis the prospects of a negotiated peace with Israel. It is almost axiomatic, if not Pavlovian, that the Arab mind, when triggered by the provocative thought that the Arabs and the Israelis might negotiate a peace accord that satisfies both sides' minimal demands, will react by asserting that such talk of peace is the dreams of fools, if not traitors, cowards and spineless capitulationists.

I am not convinced of this reaction, and find the reaction itself worth examining, for what it has to tell us about what I suggest is the real state of the Arab political psyche. My whole thesis is based on the assumption that Israelis are neither supermen nor monsters — that the average Israeli, like the average Palestinian or Jordanian, simply wishes to live a normal life, with its full complement of personal, political and human rights, including protection of a sovereign state, in the balmy, heart-fluttering shade of one's own flag, and national identity. To explain our dilemma — dilemma is perhaps a mild term to describe the loss of an entire country, the fragmentation of a whole nation, the pacification of a complete race, and the stultification of political processes in nearly two score states — by ascribing amazement powers and draconian intentions to our little enemy state and its tentacles throughout the world strikes me not only as factually wrong, but politically and psychologically humiliating for anyone who voluntarily calls himself or herself an Arab. If our enemies are so amazingly smart and strong, and we and our enemies are both members of the same biological family of Semites, descendants of Shem, then we cannot — thank the Lord, but otherwise keeping Him out of this for the moment — blame our dilemma on the vagaries of biology and the inequitable development of the flesh. No, the Israelis are not smarter or stronger or more cunning than us. They have simply worked harder, and with more determination, and with more planning and strategic objectives, to beat the hell out of us, occupy all of Palestine, surround themselves by zones of military occupation or pacification, and hold the entire Arab World's relations with the Western powers virtually hostage to its own self-defined notions of security. That's the bad news.

The good news is that we have not given up, nor are we likely to, because the Palestinian identity at the core of the Arab side of the struggle is too genuine to dissipate, or to assimilate in the Arab hinterland; and the Arab hinterland itself is too grievously

wounded to accept the affront of its humiliation and defeat without fighting back to regain a sense of honour and justice, if not all its lands.

So why then, in this context, do most Arab commentators, political leaders and others who have access to public discourse assert almost without exception, and with a measure of certitude unseen in these eastern Mediterranean districts since the Oracle at Delphi faded away, that a negotiated peace with Israel is impossible, that talk of an international conference is all a trick by the evil Americans and Israelis to gain time, that sitting down at the table with Israel is tantamount to accepting Israeli dictates, and that even contemplating coexistence with Israel is an act of high treason and a stab in the back to the Palestinian people?

I am perpetually confused by the signals that emanate from the Arab World: On the one hand, the Arab leaders, at Fez, in newspaper and television interviews, and probably while napping after lunch, repeatedly indicate that peace in the Holy Land can be achieved only through an international conference; on the other hand, the overwhelming voice of the Arab Nation and the Arab man and woman in the street, drown out the advocates of an international conference by refusing to accept that Israel might ever negotiate in good faith, let alone acknowledge Palestinian rights, withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967, and coexist with a self-determinant Palestinian folk in a little state next door.

Which opinion really represents the Arab World? Is it possible to know? Are the two really mutually exclusive? Is it possible that we all sincerely wish to negotiate peace through an international conference, but deep down we refuse to believe that it will ever happen? Or — and this is what I suggest is really the heart of the Arab matter today — is it that we are prepared to attempt a negotiation with Israel through an international conference on the *a priori* basis that the conference will give us all we demand, but that we are frightened to death of the possibility, or the probability, that the international conference would fail, that negotiations would break down, the status quo ante would reign supreme, and we would finally have to come to grips with the awful reality that we have always avoided embracing: That all of Palestine is ruled by Israel, that the Arab World has been able to do nothing to change this fact in 20 years, or 40 years, and that we have no strategy to face this fact, and are therefore destined to live with humiliation, ignominy and the ravaged souls and psyches of our children, forever, in the shadow of a Zionist power that dictates facts from the Atlantic to the Gulf?

If, as many amongst us believe, the Israelis are so strong and proud, why then should we even consider negotiating peace with them through an international conference? Our scepticism of the

possibility of negotiating peace at an international conference is not what it appears to be, or so I think. We are afraid not of attempting, but of failing a negotiation, because we are terrified of the consequences of failure coupled with the absence of a long-term strategic plan to confront the enemy. A failed negotiation leaves a recipe for perpetual Arab failure, loss and enslavement, as these feelings emanate from the vortex of territorial loss, military subjugation, political transmutation and virtual diplomatic irrelevance. If we have lost at war, and then lose at negotiating a peace, what then do we do?

This is not a case where losing is acceptable, such as the Americans in Central America, the French in the South Pacific or the British in India. This is a far deeper matter, in those complex cavities of the mind where pride and principle mix with loss and heritage to produce the prize of identity, and the inextricable, incalculable, and ultimately inadmissible possibility of the total loss and final loss of one's identity. The prospect for the Arabs, and particularly for the Palestinians, of an attempted peace negotiation that fails is so grotesque and awful that it cannot even be imagined, given the current reality of an Arab World badly fragmented and fighting its component parts as much as it fights its external enemies, and therefore of the prospect of long-term accommodation to Zionist conquest, Arab acquiescence, and Palestinian banishment and evaporation.

Don't believe it, though. If the Jewish people and our Zionist enemies hung on for a bit under 2,000 years and did not lose their identity, why should the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs be any different? But what kind of effort would we have to make to achieve Palestinian and Arab rights in the end? What kinds of changes would we have to make in the Arab World? How much suffering would we have to endure before we find the means to fight back with coherence, to resist with effect, and to work together with purpose?

Is it easier, then, simply to write off the chances of a negotiated peace, and suffer the present status quo as acceptable, though not perfect? Is it easier to ascribe the fault of our loss to the exaggerated powers of our enemy, and therefore assume that our enemy does not have normal human desires to live in peace? Is it easier, finally, to pass the whole file on to the children of the Arab World, and wish them better luck?

Isn't this the easiest way out, by making neither war nor peace? How peculiar: We blame the Israelis for not making peace; and we blame ourselves, the Arabs, for not making war. Whom do we blame for not making sense? Whom do we blame for not coming to terms with our historical reality?

Spy scandal hurts Marine image, raises doubts on guard role

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The arrest of two U.S. Marines for spying in Moscow has hit the elite force's reputation, already tarnished by a disaster in Lebanon and Oliver North's role in the arms-for-Iran scandal.

The Marine Corps has attracted

Sergeant Clayton Lonetree, 25, and Corporal Arnold Bracy, 24, former guards at the U.S. embassy in Moscow, of turning over secret documents to Soviet agents and allowing KGB security men into sensitive parts of the embassy for up to four hours at a time.

Both evidently were lured into spying after they violated regulations by having affairs with Soviet women, according to U.S. officials.

Intelligence sources say the security breach was extremely damaging and Pentagon investigators are probing whether more Marines were involved in the sex-spy operation.

Staff Sergeant Robert Stanley Stufflebeam, 24, who served in Moscow between 1985 and 1986 at the same time as Lonetree and Bracy, is being held on suspicion of lying to investigators about contacts with Soviet women.

"None of this kind of publicity, whether it's North or the embassy guards, is good for the image of the Marine Corps," retired Marine Colonel James Doonan of the Centre for Defence Information, a private research group, told Reuters.

"The Marine Corps, much

more than any other service, has prided itself on its devotion to duty and discipline," he wrote.

North, a decorated Marine combat veteran, was a key player in the Iran affair that plunged the Reagan administration into its gravest crisis. He is alleged to have improperly diverted profits from Iran arms sales to Nicaraguan rebels.

His role has prompted soul-searching and debate in the Marine Corps Gazette, a service magazine, with some officers questioning if Marines should serve in the White House.

"Politicians need the help of military officers, but there is no place for zealots," Donovan said.

The 198,000-man Marine Corps — a sea and airborne strike force with its own combat jets — has a reputation for unflattering patriotism, John Wayne heroics, and military effectiveness earned in some of the bloodiest fighting in World War II, among other conflicts.

But its image of effectiveness was tarnished when a bomb-laden truck ploughed into a Marine barracks in Beirut and exploded in 1982, killing some 240 troops sent there to restore order. A subsequent investigation concluded that security had been lax.

In 1980, Marine helicopter pilots training to help rescue U.S. hostages held in Tehran drank heavily, smoked marijuana, and bragged to girlfriends of the secret operation, jeopardising the mission, according to a recent book, "The Straw Giant," by defence expert Arthur Hadley.

When the mission went ahead, some Marine pilots turned back in a sandstorm, contributing to its failure, he wrote.

After then President Jimmy Carter ordered the rescue force to abort the mission and leave Iran in transport aircraft, Marine pilots dashed to the plane without even turning off helicopter engines, failed to destroy their craft as ordered, and left top secret papers in them, according to Hadley.

For nearly 40 years, Marines have played a major non-combat role in protecting U.S. embassies abroad.

Sometimes called "diplomats in uniform," they can be seen in smart dress blues standing ramrod straight at their embassy guard posts — symbols of U.S. resolve and fortitude.

Or so it seemed until the spy scandal erupted.

Now it is clear young and single Marine guards can be a weak link in U.S. security despite the corps' motto, "semper fidelis" — always faithful.

The scandal has prompted critics to urge that the Reagan administration stop using Marines as guards and find security people who are more seasoned in the ways of the world.

Despite the uproar, Marine spokesman Brigadier General Walt Boomer insisted the American public was still staunchly behind the Marine Corps.

"As I travel around the country, I see a tremendous outpouring of good faith," he told reporters.

Moscow talks seen important for Shultz as well as Reagan

By Carol Giacomo
Reuters

accomplish that."

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz is preparing for crucial arms control talks in Moscow with his own reputation, as well as that of the Reagan administration, on the line.

With the presidency weakened by the Iran arms scandal, and doubts raised in some quarters about Shultz's own political strength, his meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze next week will be a barometer of whether an arms control agreement can be reached before Ronald Reagan leaves office in 1989.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev showed no inclination to compromise on disputed arms control issues when British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Moscow last week.

But some U.S. officials, Western diplomats and other analysts predict the outline of an accord on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe could be approved during Shultz's stay in Moscow from April 13 to April 16.

Shultz has been secretary of state since 1982 in an administration that has produced no major foreign policy successes to ensure its place in history.

"The prospect of an arms agreement has encouraged him to stay on," said Barry Blechman, a U.S.-Soviet relations specialist with Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies. "He would like to

affair has affected Shultz's political clout and his credibility — at home and abroad — as he negotiates with the Soviets next week.

One Republican strategist, who has watched Shultz closely, said the secretary's standing on Capitol Hill, where he had been well-regarded and where he must convince the Senate to approve any arms treaty he negotiates, has been damaged.

A Western diplomat viewed Shultz — indeed, the entire Reagan administration — as "quite considerably" weakened. Shultz's efforts to distance himself from the Iran policy angered many conservatives, creating pressure on Shultz to avoid advocating his usual moderate positions in an effort to prove his loyalty to Reagan.

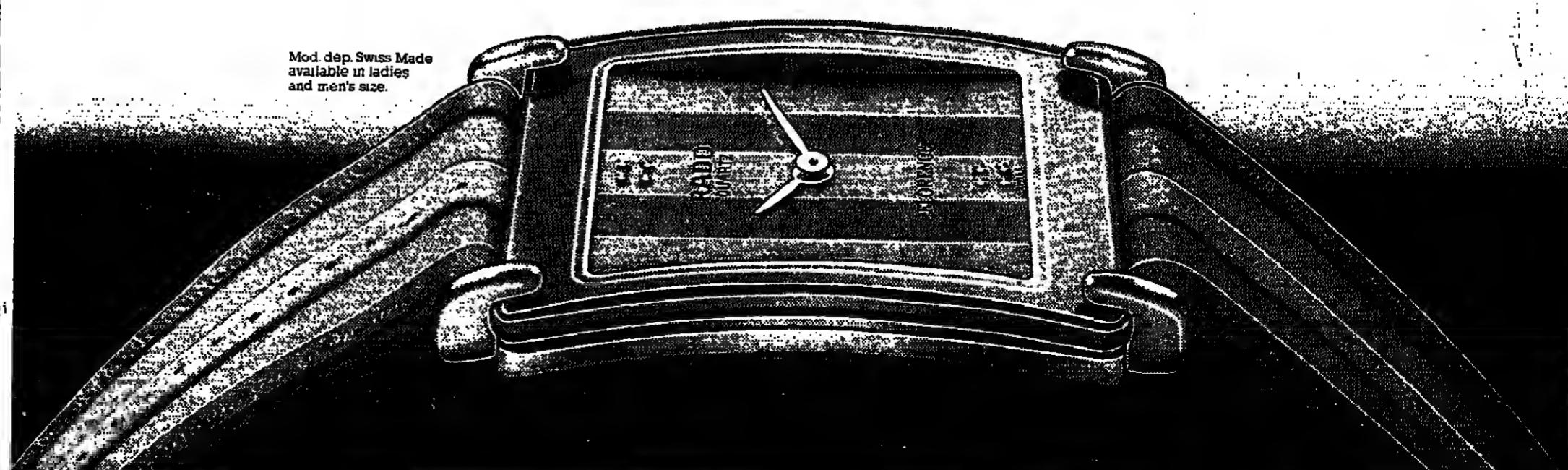
He and other analysts speculated this is one reason the U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 treaty finally was abandoned by Washington last December when details about the Iran scandal were swirling around the world.

"It seems to me Shultz was not able or unwilling to argue a more moderate case," the Western diplomat said.

Other analysts say the Iran damage is receding, and that Shultz's standing has risen, particularly with the arrival of Reagan's new chief of Staff Howard Baker and National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci; who, like Shultz, are seen as more pragmatic, more moderate, and more desiring of an arms control accord than their predecessors at the White House.

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Sawt Al Shaab: Arab summit convening urged

IN the joint Jordanian-Moroccan communique King Hussein and King Hassan emphasised the need for convening an Arab summit meeting which is necessary for arriving at an Arab consensus. This summit is the most effective forum for the Arabs to reach agreement on future joint action. The absence of agreement and the continued disputes among Arab leaders tend to weaken the Arab stand and disintegrate their efforts and their resources. Unity within the Arab ranks is essential for the Arabs who want to confront common challenges and dangers; and for this reason, King Hassan and King Hussein have expressed support for King Fahd's endeavours to convene an Arab summit. Both monarchs have called on the Arab and Islamic nations to exert all possible efforts for ending the Gulf conflict and for safeguarding the interests of the Islamic nation. Had there been genuine solidarity among Arab and Islamic nations this Gulf conflict would not have lasted until now; and had the Arabs come out in total support for Iraq, the Iranians would not have dared to prolong the war for more than six years. The communique made it clear that the Gulf war and the Arab summit should be given utmost priority over all other considerations so that the Arab nation can succeed in its endeavours to fend off dangers.

Gains from privatisation may be small without measures to boost competition

The following article is reprinted from the International Monetary Fund's Survey.

THE sale or transfer of public enterprises to the private sector may improve economic efficiency, according to an unpublished Fund working paper, but these gains are likely to be modest unless accompanied by measures to increase competition. "Privatisation and Public Enterprises," which was written by Richard Hemming and Ali M. Mansoor of the Fund's Fiscal Affairs Department, also concludes that the budgetary advantages of privatisation are likely to be minimal unless the sale of public enterprises leads to their improved performance and this improvement is reflected in their selling prices and in future tax receipts.

The authors caution that while the authorities of industrial and developing countries should support privatisation because of its potential for bringing about economic gains, they should not expect it to solve all problems associated with large public enterprise sectors. The extent to which privatisation will yield the desired results, say the authors, will depend on the government's ability to put into effect the liberalisation and regulatory policies that must accompany privatisation if it is to succeed. This means that the scope of successful privatisation "is unlikely to be extensive" and that "improving the efficiency of public enterprises as well as seeking alternatives to privatisation will need to be given a high priority."

One of the major arguments used in favour of privatisation is that public enterprises are inefficient and that their efficiency can be improved radically by transferring ownership to the private sector. Public enterprises, the argument goes, do not give their managers sufficient incentives to improve their (and their subordinates') performances. They are also subject to political interference and lack the financial discipline imposed by the capital markets. The implication, according to the authors, is that these enterprises "are likely to have higher production costs at a given level of output than in the private sector."

Advocates of privatisation claim that the problems associated with public enterprises can be reduced sharply (or eliminated) once ownership is transferred to the private sector. The net effect, they say, will be a significant increase in productive efficiency. Messrs. Hemming and Mansoor do not think this line of reasoning holds true in all cases of privatisation. They argue that in cases where an enterprise is already operating in a competitive environment, privatisation will not necessarily lead to much improvement in productive efficiency. "The aggregate impact of such privatisation is necessarily small," because the firm has already been exposed to competition and because competitive firms account for only a small fraction of public enterprises.

The psychologist concluded that yo-yo dieting increases the body's efficiency in using food for fuel and may ultimately make weight loss impossible. Dr. Brownell suggested: "Don't start a diet unless your motivation is high and you adopt a good programme of life-style changes that promote permanent weight loss. If the time isn't right to diet, wait." — New York Times.

By contrast, where the public enterprise is a large monopoly, the potential for achieving efficiency gains as a result of privatisation is great. According to the authors, this is true even though the operation of such firms would probably be closely regulated, and even though the government may retain a controlling interest. The authors explain that there are three main reasons for potential

large gains in this case.

First, political interference is likely to be reduced as the regulatory agency and private shareholders defect attempts by politicians to become involved in the economic decisions of the firm. This should help improve the quality of managerial decision making. Second, shareholders are likely to offer production incentives — such as bonus payments or profit sharing — to their managers, and this should help improve the firm's productivity. Third, reliance on private capital markets — rather than on the government — for financial support likely to exert additional pressure on the firm to become more efficient.

The authors warn that actual efficiency gains from privatisation of a monopoly may fall far below potential gains. In fact, they say, substantial gains in efficiency are likely only if the transfer of ownership leads to increased competition. This applies not only to productive efficiency but also to allocative efficiency, since product mix is determined by market structure rather than by ownership.

The extent to which a market can be made more competitive — and thus the scope for enhancing efficiency through privatisation of public enterprises — is limited, however. According to the paper, increased competition may not be possible or even desirable if the enterprise being privatised is a natural monopoly. Likewise, if the firm is engaged in loss-making activities that are nonetheless important from the perspective of meeting social objectives, the removal of market restrictions may not lead to increased competition.

Finally, the extent to which markets can be opened up will depend on the degree to which the regulatory system can deter large firms from engaging in anticompetitive practices.

Another major argument used by advocates of privatisation is that a shift in ownership from the public to the private sector will improve the government's financial position. According to this argument, the overall budget deficit in the year of the sale will be reduced by the sale proceeds minus the revenue that the government would have received in that year had it not sold the enterprise. Alternatively, the authorities can use the sale proceeds to finance tax cuts or increased expenditure. But this argument is short-sighted, because it fails to consider how the sale of the enterprise will affect the government.

Of particular interest is the case of an enterprise that is heavily

small lots so as to establish a trading price before the majority of shares are placed for sale may be a workable solution for large firms, according to the authors.

But when the enterprise is too small to market in parts, or when it is being sold to a single buyer, valuation will remain problematic. The problem is even worse for developing countries, say the authors, because in many cases "neither the private sector of the economy nor the capital market is sufficiently developed to yield even an approximate valuation."

Another problem associated with privatisation — and a major constraint to privatisation in developing countries — is that of how to finance the sale. "Many developing countries do not have a stock market," the paper notes, "and those that do exist are often very small." A possible solution to this problem would be to allow minority participation to foreigners or to other potential buyers who are specifically prevented by law from purchasing shares in these firms. Alternatively, the authors say, the enterprise could be sold to its management and work force, or the transfer of ownership could be carried out through debt-to-equity conversions, although this would again give ownership to foreigners.

Despite these problems, "interest in privatisation appears to be a worldwide phenomenon," with more than 1,000 enterprises slated for privatisation. In general, the primary motive behind privatisation seems to be to rehabilitate enterprises, modernise plant and equipment, expand revenue, or streamline the public sector as part of economic adjustment efforts. The authors point out, however, that only a small fraction of privatisation proposals have been carried out so far. In fact, they say, "the most striking feature" of privatisation in most countries "is the marked divergence between stated intentions and follow-up action."

Of those firms that have been privatised, the majority have been enterprises involved in textiles, food processing, construction, engineering, banking, and hotels. By contrast, privatisation of traditional public enterprises, especially utilities, has been minimal up to now. The authors do not expect that privatisation of such firms will accelerate markedly in the future, however. "Where major enterprises are concerned," they suggest, "most countries intend only a partial dilution of public ownership, with governments retaining a controlling interest."

An examination of developments in the United Kingdom (where privatisation has been carried furthest) and in other countries shows that there are a number of practical problems associated with privatisation. Among the most difficult — and potentially costly — of these is how to set the proper selling price for an enterprise. Selling initial shares in

may disrupt the winter migration. About 200,000 birds migrate to the park from winter feeding. Among them is the rare and endangered Siberian crane.

Incursions by grass cutters nightly event in bird refuge

By Donald J. Frederick
National Geographic

BHARATPUR, India — Dusk gently enveloped India's Keoladeo National Park. A flight of Sarus cranes wheeled overhead and a kingfisher stood on the end of a dead branch.

The young naturalist peered through his binoculars, then suddenly handed them to a visitor. "Look," he said, pointing to a spot about 100 yards away. There, instead of another exotic bird, the visitor saw four motionless figures flattened in a small depression in the ground. Behind them, 50 or 60 more people could be seen in a distant stand of trees.

Fodder for cattle

"Grass cutters," explained the naturalist. "They come here at dusk from nearby villages to get fodder for their cattle."

The invasion of the grass cutters

ters is only one of the recent problems to beset the small but famous bird sanctuary in north-central India. A severe drought has dried up marshes and wetlands, disrupting the breeding cycles of many waterbirds. And not long ago a mysterious fire scorched 267 acres in the 11.6-square-mile park.

The events have alarmed the world's bird watchers, who travel great distances to see the park's 574 species of birds.

Normally some 400,000 indigenous Indian birds arrive to breed in the park during the summer and fall. About 200,000 migrant birds come for winter feeding.

Located in an agricultural area bordering by villages, Keoladeo is especially vulnerable this year. The ground is dry and fodder is scarce. The park's neighbours have been banned from grazing their cattle in the park since 1982. Some Indian newspapers speculated that the fire might have

been purposely set by villagers. It is still being investigated.

Both the cutting and the fire may be blessings in disguise, according to V.S. Vijayan, who has been conducting a long-range study of the park for the Bombay Natural History Society. He points out that one species of a perennial, amphibious grass has spread so much that it threatens open-water areas of the park vital to waterfowl.

To check the grass, Vijayan proposes reintroducing cattle in confined, closely supervised areas. These selected grazing areas would be rotated annually.

Balance of pressures

David Ferguson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which helped sponsor the study, sees the events "as a microcosm of the kind of situation faced by wildlife in many parts of the world. It boils down to an ever-increasing

pressure for resources by an ever-increasing population, and the efforts to balance them against the needs of wildlife."

Even in a difficult year, the bird watchers who come to Keoladeo seldom leave disappointed. Bill and Julie Rea of Albuquerque, N.M., were no exceptions. "We've added more than 50 species to our list in just one afternoon," says Bill Rea. "But the biggest thrill was seeing three Siberian cranes."

Keoladeo is one of the few wintering grounds of the rare cranes, which fly down from western Siberia.

Few people gave much thought to vanishing species in the 1920s, when the land was flooded to attract migrating waterfowl. It became an on-site shooting gallery, and huge kills were recorded. The record belongs to the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's hunting party, which, on Nov. 12, 1938, killed 4,273 birds.

Research lifts blame for many of the obese

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — Recent findings on the causes of obesity and the metabolic consequences of "yo-yo" dieting are forcing weight reduction specialists to reconsider both their methods and the goals of treatment.

The studies show, for example, what many obese people have been saying for years: They get fat or stay fat on a caloric intake no greater than, and sometimes less than, the amount consumed by people of normal weight.

The dieter accused of "cheating" when losses grind to a halt has also been vindicated. Low-calorie diets, long the mainstay of treatment, are now known to have limited effectiveness in many people because their metabolic rate drops to "protect" them from starvation, sometimes falling low enough to prevent further weight loss on as little as 1,000 calories a day.

And while obesity that runs in families had long been blamed almost entirely on household gluttony and sloth, last year a major study of people who were adopted showed that genetic factors seem to predispose many people to gain weight easily, especially in a land of plenty like the United States where there is little need for physical exertion.

Obesity experts are concluding that many, if not most, people with serious weight problems can hardly be blamed for their round shape and that, given the effects and effectiveness of current methods of weight reduction, some would be better off staying fat. Only about one dieter in 10 achieves lasting success, and many obese people who manage to lose significant amounts of weight may have to exist in a semi-starved state indefinitely to maintain the loss.

"At least half of obese people — those who are more than 30 per cent overweight — who try to diet down to 'desirable' weights listed in the height-weight tables suffer medically, physically and psychologically as a result, and would be better off fat," said Dr. George Blackburn, an obesity specialist at Harvard Medical School.

"For the last five to eight years, I was really in the doldrums," said Dr. Jules Hirsch, obesity specialist at Rockefeller University in New York. "Whatever we tried had the same grim results: People could lose half their body weight, but they'd be miserable in the reduced state and in two to five years, they'd gain it back."

But Dr. Hirsch added: "Prospects opened up by new techniques in biology have really raised my spirits. For example, we are now trying to clone the gene that makes mice obese. In less than 10 years, we should know how the obesity gene acts, whether people are different from mice and whether there are multiple types of obesity. I think, too, that we will better understand the biological factors that regulate body fat and find ways to manipulate them with drugs."

More immediately, some of the recent discoveries can be applied now to improve the health and fitness of obese people and to help those with lesser weight problems, most of which are environmentally induced, to shed unwanted pounds permanently without really dieting.

In a study of dieting rats, he showed that at first it took the animals 21 days to lose a specific amount of weight and 46 days to regain it when they returned to a normal caloric intake. But in the next diet cycle, the same diet took 40 days to accomplish the weight-loss goal but the animals regained

the weight in only 14 days. At the same time, their bodies got progressively fatter because in losing weight, they lost both muscle and fat but they gained back proportionately more body fat than they had lost.

Dr. Brownell found that yo-yo dieting increased the activity of lipoprotein lipase, an enzyme that promotes the storage of body fat. And since fat tissue is metabolically less active than muscle, with each diet cycle the animal's daily caloric needs dropped and they gained weight on fewer calories.

The psychologist concluded that yo-yo dieting increases the body's efficiency in using food for fuel and may ultimately make weight loss impossible. Dr. Brownell suggested: "Don't start a diet unless your motivation is high and you adopt a good programme of life-style changes that promote permanent weight loss. If the time isn't right to diet, wait." — New York Times.

The whole premise that the goal of weight reduction should be to reach "desirable" weight is the major flaw in weight-loss strategies," Dr. Blackburn said. "It's the first 10 per cent of weight loss — not the last 10 per cent — that's important."

For people already consuming a minimal number of calories, such losses can often be achieved through an hour a day of physical exercise, with little or no change in caloric intake and with a more lasting reduction than that achieved through dieting alone. For example, at Stanford University Dr. Peter Wood put one group of men whose weight averaged 220 pounds on a diet that reduced caloric intake by 300 calories a day. A similar group of men were instructed to eat as usual but to run or walk 10 to 12 miles a week.

At the end of a year, the exercisers had lost an average of 9 pounds, all in body fat, and the dieters had shed 15 pounds, 12 of which were fat. However, two years later, the dieters had regained half their lost pounds but the exercisers had ket off all the weight.

Even if no weight is actually lost, Dr. Hirsch said, exercise can improve the health of overweight

people by reducing their percentage of body fat and their risk of developing a life-threatening illness.

Furthermore, the popular motivational principle of "if at first you don't succeed try, try again" may not apply to weight reduction. Rather, the new studies indicate, the dieter's motto should be "Get it right the first time," according to Kelly Brownell, a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania. He showed that yo-yo dieting — regaining weight and losing again — increases body fatness and may ultimately result in an inability to lose weight even on a very low caloric intake.

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Mayotte beats Pate in Chicago tennis final

CHICAGO (R) — Tim Mayotte won his second Grand Prix singles title of the year with a 6-4, 6-2 victory over fellow-American David Pate in the final of the \$315,000 Chicago Men's Tennis Tournament.

Mayotte, the third seed, broke the eighth-seeded Pate's serve in the first game of the match and never looked back. He did not lose a game on his own serve and continually attacked the net, where he won 43 of his 64 points.

"I don't think Tim served that well," said Pate, "but he volleyed really well and he kept me on the defensive. I couldn't get my feet in position fast enough to hit a decent passing shot, so he'd win most of the points pretty easily on his serve."

Pate, who had not lost a set all week going into the match, had five break points against Mayotte but could not put any of them away.

Mayotte, 26, credited a special fitness programme he undertook this past winter for his good showing heading into the WCT finals in Dallas this week.

"I took two months off this winter and did a lot of running, weight-lifting, swimming, trying to become a better athlete, and I think that probably has made a difference this year," said Mayotte, who also won a tournament in Philadelphia in February by beating American John McEnroe in the final.

In the doubles final, also Sunday, the top-seeded team of American Paul Anncone and South African Christo Van Rensburg defeated the fourth-seeded U.S. team of Mike DePalmer and Gary Domelly 6-3, 7-6 (7-4) to stay atop the Grand Prix doubles standings.

Pakistan's cricket captain wants win against England

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (R) — Pakistan's captain Imran Khan says he would be more satisfied beating England in its own backyard in the forthcoming five test series than in today's clash in the Four-Nation Sharjah Cup cricket tournament.

"To defeat England in a test series on its own soil is my lifelong ambition and more important than beating it in a one-day match," Imran told Reuters.

Imran, who missed Pakistan's match against Australia last Friday, will be leading his side in today's encounter. But for him, the test series in England is more important.

"I am eager to win in England. No Pakistani skipper has won a series there and I would like to be the first to achieve the feat," he said.

"I learned my cricket there and it will give me immense pleasure to return triumphant because I will be playing my last test series there," he added.

Imran for the past 15 seasons has played regularly in England for Oxford University and Worcestershire and Sussex counties and has been a great crowd puller.

But Imran, who is having his benefit this year with Sussex, is not sure whether he will play again in English county cricket.

"I want to wait until the end of the English tour with the Pakistan team to make up my mind whether to continue playing first class cricket in Sussex or to quit from every level of the game."

The Pakistan captain has announced he will retire from the test and international scene after the 1987 World Cup.

European soccer roundup

Bayern poised for European Cup tie

LONDON (R) — Bayern Munich alone of the four European Cup semifinalists produced the sort of form at the weekend that will hope to reproduce in Wednesday's important first-leg tie.

Bayern beat Kaiserslautern 3-0, the balding head of 34-year-old Dieter Hoeneß accounting for the game's first goal and his own 100th in the league.

Real Madrid, who visits Bayern on Wednesday, managed only a goalless draw against Espanol while Porto and Dynamo Kiev, in the other semifinal, were both beaten.

Bayern knows it needs an emphatic win over Real on Wednesday to make sure of a place in the final. The Spanish team has demonstrated repeatedly there is nothing it relishes more than overcoming a first-leg deficit in European ties, its quarter-final win over Red Star Belgrade when it came back from a 4-2 defeat being the most recent example.

Bayern's appetite for goals looked sharp in the win over Kaiserslautern which kept it three points clear of second-placed Hamburg, 1-0 winner over Bayer Leverkusen.

By contrast, Borussia Moenchengladbach, West Germany's other European survivor, had a dismal preparation for its trip to Scotland where it meets Dundee United in a UEFA Cup semifinal.

It subsided to a 0-0 defeat at Eintracht Frankfurt, prompting trainer Jupp Heynckes to lament:

"I didn't see anything positive from them at all."

Real Madrid's 0-0 draw at Espanol on Saturday night gave it a three-point lead in the league.

But within 24 hours it had been reduced to one point by Barcelona who put four goals past Atletico Madrid, British imports Gary Lineker and Steve Archibald accounting for two of them.

Lineker's goal was his 17th in his first season in the Spanish League. It was also his dummy that led to Archibald's goal.

The Spanish League will now be decided by a six-team playoff but with points being carried forward from the regular programme, the title almost certainly lies between Real and Barcelona. Real has 30 points in the bank and Barcelona 49, six more than the next team Espanol.

The draw for the playoffs was made Sunday night and Real and Barcelona were paired in the first match next Sunday.

Porto's 0-0 defeat by Sporting allowed Benfica, winner by a similar margin over Rio Ave, to steal five points clear in the Portuguese League. It also dealt Porto's morale a severe blow before entertaining the talented Soviet side Dynamo Kiev.

But Porto could draw some comfort from the fact that Dynamo also lost, falling 2-1 at home to Dnepro Dnepropetrovsk on Friday. Having been awarded three penalties in its previous league game, decisions for which the referee was roundly criticised, Dynamo was awarded another one against Dnepro but this time it

was to no avail.

The defeat left Dynamo in 10th place in the league but it has played two games fewer than most other teams.

Bordeaux, at home to Lokomotiv Leipzig in a Cup Winners' Cup semifinal on Wednesday, lost top spot in the French League to Marseille who was indebted to two own goals by Schouman striker Frank Samze for a 4-0 margin on Saturday. Bordeaux, held 0-0 away by Paris-St-Germain, meets Marseille on Saturday in the match that may decide the league.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.	
One sterling	1.6205/15
One U.S. dollar	1.3073/78
1.8235/45	U.S. dollars
2.0385/95	Canadian dollar
1.5175/85	West German marks
37.76/79	Dutch guilders
6.0675/0725	Swiss francs
1299/1300	Belgian francs
146.10/20	French francs
6.3425/75	Italian lire
6.875/8125	Japanese yen
6.8900/50	Swedish crowns
One ounce of gold	420.60/421.10
U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices added to Monday morning's gains after an early rise on Wall Street pushed the Dow Jones industrial average through 2,400 for the first time, dealers said.

Equities were underpinned from the outset by opinion polls in the weekend press which gave the ruling Conservative Party a commanding lead over its nearest rivals. But dealers said Friday's record advance on Wall Street helped fuel the firm's trend.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up a net 25.8 points at 1,990.9, after opening 18.0 points up at 1,983.1.

Dealers said Monday's start to a long three-week account saw the market in bullish mood despite fears of a trade war between Britain and Japan.

This concern comes in the wake of last week's moves by the U.K. government. It created power to take tough retaliation measures against Japanese banking and insurance companies on the grounds that similar British institutions do not enjoy the same freedom of access to the Japanese financial markets.

However, many operators doubt that either the British or Japanese governments will allow the conflict to become acrimonious.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to complete arrangements for getting home and property matters together. Think about the policies you wish to express and your special creative views.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) See what can be done to get your home improved. Show your mate how devoted you are tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) It's a good time for dealing with outside contacts. The evening is fine for inviting friends over.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Practical affairs can be made to work profitably. Be optimistic in writing notes to those close by.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Seek out new outlets for your personal existence. Contact one who has been very successful.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study a better course of activity through which you can gain your personal desires confidently.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Team up with one who is sensitive and gain a favor that means much to you. Romance is in the air tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Completes that outlet and later put your energy toward gaining personal aims. Be with generous friends who can assist you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make arrangements for the pleasure you have in mind. Plan how to have greater happiness in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know how others expect you to keep promises made to them, and try to please them.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be alert to new opportunities for advancement and seize them on-the-spot.

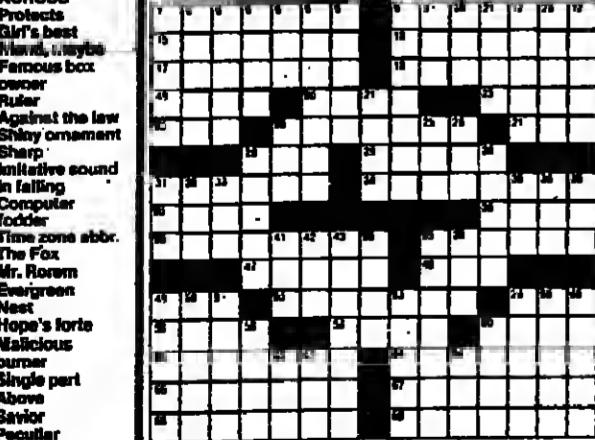
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Utilize your time wisely and get everything working in better order. Activate your personal ingenuity.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan to enjoy the pleasures you have liked in the past. Do something to gain more energy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will be an affectionate family member and also be very patriotic. Make sure to have friends come into the home since your progeny is apt to be quite introverted. Give as fine an education as you can. Upon adulthood, your progeny will be quite responsible.

THE Daily Crossword

By Frank R. Jackson



ACROSS
1 Protects
8 Girl's best
10 Name, cryptic
15 Name of box
cover
16 Ruler
17 Against the law
18 Shiny ornament
19 Shiny
20 Imitative sound
in falling
22 Computer
fodder
23 Name abbr.
24 The Fox
27 Mr. Roman
28 Evergreen
29 Nest
51 Hope's forte
34 Name of
humor
36 Single part
38 Above
40 Savior
45 Peculiar
employed
46 Bullock's site
48 Clerical
vestment
52 Shielded from
harm
54 Lubricant
57 "September"
59 Certain
motives
60 Years Lat.
61 Respire
64 Typical
65 Shoemaker's
need
67 Spacely by
68 Ephemeral
69 Deceitful
70 Extra large nail
72 Driven
73 Name
74 Perilous
75 Shit's progress
76 Record
78 Decorative
hangings
79 Tap
80 Abandon hope

DOWN
1 Extra large nail
2 Driven
3 Name
4 Perilous
5 Shit's progress
6 Record
7 Decorative
hangings
7 Tap
8 Abandon hope

Yesterdays' Puzzles Solved:
1. Malignant spirit
2. Brazilian Umbrella
3. Tree
4. Imperial
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U.S. reportedly investigating 10 more diplomatic missions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Ten other U.S. diplomatic missions, apart from the espionage-crippled embassy in Moscow, are being investigated by the State Department for possible security breaches, the Washington Post reported Monday.

The newspaper quoted two U.S. congressmen of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. They were interviewed in Moscow as they arrived to start investigating disclosures that some Marine guards let Soviet agents raid the embassy at night.

Two Marines are currently facing espionage charges.

The Post said the two members of the House of Representatives, Daniel Mica, a Florida Democrat, and Olympia Snowe, a Maine Republican, did not name the 10 other missions being investigated both by the State Department and the Pentagon.

The two, together with six aides, flew to Moscow to assess the damage done to embassy security and consider remedial action.

Mr. Mica told the newspaper it would cost more than \$20 million

new U.S. embassy building to be built by Soviet workers, with many prefabricated modules assembled off the site, away from American supervision.

"Our general contractor is the KGB for our embassy over there. When you come right down to the bottom line, that is what it is," said Sen. Patrick Leahy, a member of the opposition Democratic Party.

He said communications at the embassy had moved back into the pre-electronic age, with messages being handwritten and flown out in a diplomatic pouch.

The new U.S. embassy in Moscow will never be secure and should be torn down and replaced at Soviet cost, the former vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee said Sunday.

The arrest of two Marines, who were allegedly seduced by Soviet women and led KGB agents into the old embassy building in Moscow, has focused new attention on security at the adjacent American complex under construction.

Under a 1972 agreement, the U.S. government allowed the

Reagan, Mulroney clash over acid rain

OTTAWA (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan was produced by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to enter negotiations leading to a treaty mandating controls and deadlines for curbing acid rain pollution.

However, the United States said it was standing pat with an already announced, five-year, \$2.5-billion clean-coal technology research programme.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney met at a summit where their domestic political problems were a backdrop to nagging differences on trade and acid rain.

After an arrival ceremony Sunday, Mr. Reagan proceeded to Rideau Hall, the home of Governor General Jeanne Sauve, where he and Mr. Mulroney held their first session.

At a photo session preceding the talks, Mr. Reagan said, "I think we can make some progress," in the discussions, and added that "we both want an answer" to the acid rain issue.

In television interviews before Mr. Reagan's arrival, Mr. Mulroney urged tougher U.S. action on acid rain, calling for the U.S. Congress and Mr. Reagan to agree to "an enforceable treaty to make sure that the damage that is so devastating is arrested and stopped."

He said Mr. Reagan was sensitive to the problem "but obviously more has to be done."

Reporting on the leaders' private talks, U.S. spokesman Martin Fitzwater played down differences, saying Mr. Mulroney had expressed pleasure that Mr. Reagan was seeking the full \$2.5 billion for acid rain envisioned in an agreement last year.

"That's as far as we can go (on the problem) in this meeting," Mr. Fitzwater told reporters. "We think we're on the right course."

Accompanied only by note-makers, the two leaders conferred for 35 minutes. They agreed that U.S.-Canadian relations were "very good overall and that our ties are clearly on the up-swing," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney agreed to share research information on AIDS and said fighting the disease would be discussed at the seven-nation summit in Venice, Italy, this June.

On defense matters, where Mr. Reagan wants Canada to spend more, Mr. Reagan stressed the importance of all NATO members contributing their fair share," Mr. Fitzwater added.

Prosecutors have brought charges against 40 people, 36 of them soldiers, since the supreme court ordered the reopening of the murder cases after a special commission concluded last year that a previous trial two years ago was a sham.

The 1985 trial cleared Marcos's military chief Fabian Ver and 25 others originally accused of involvement in the murders. The commission, set up by the supreme court, said Marcos put the army under pressure to hand down acquittals.

Both sides said in advance no agreements or joint statements would be produced during Mr. Reagan's 24-hour visit.

Former Marcos aide charged over killing of Aquino

MANILA (R) — Eleven people, including a minister in the cabinet of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, were charged Monday with the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and 10 others pleaded not guilty to charges that they took part in a plot to murder Sen. Aquino, the husband of current President Corazon Aquino, and Rolando Gaiman, the man the army said shot Sen. Aquino at Manila airport on Aug. 21, 1983.

The charges against the 11 men raise to 40 the number implicated in the assassination of the former senator, an arch rival of Marcos, on his return from self-imposed exile in the United States.

Marcos' Information Minister, Gregorio Cerdana, and two soldiers were also set to be charged, court officials said. They said the men did not appear in court. Mr. Cerdana was in the United States and the soldiers could not be found.

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Cuban prisoners arrive in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cuba has allowed 20 former long-term political prisoners to emigrate to the United States in the past 10 weeks, sending them at the rate of two a week in an apparent attempt to avoid publicity, U.S. officials say.

The officials said the piecemeal approach appeared aimed at eliminating the receptions that accompanied large-scale prisoner releases in the past, prompting extensive media attention.

The Havana government also may have been intent on keeping the prisoners issue out of the spotlight at a time when the passage is an international waterway.

Both sides said in advance no agreements or joint statements would be produced during Mr. Reagan's 24-hour visit.

U.K. spy book appeal to be heard on July 6

SYDNEY (R) — Britain's appeal against an Australian court ruling allowing a former British spy-catcher to publish his memoirs will be heard on July 6, the appeal court said Monday.

A panel of three judges will hear Britain's argument that Peter Wright is under a life-long obligation to keep silent about his counter-espionage work for MI-5.

Court officials said the hearing was expected to last five or six days and would finally decide the fate of Wright's book, which deals mainly with alleged Soviet penetration of the British Secret Service.

Wright's publishers, Heinemann Australia, have agreed to withhold publication until the end of the hearing before the New South Wales appeal court.

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At the picture-taking session with Mr. Mulroney, Mr. Reagan was asked about Canada's claim of sovereignty over the north-west passage. Mr. Mulroney interjected, "I have said it is ours, lock, stock and iceberg. That's a question of sovereignty, and that position is unchanged."

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JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY APRIL 7, 1987

COLUMNS 7G 8

WHO bans smoking at HQ

GENEVA (AP) — Smoking will be banned starting Tuesday at the Geneva headquarters of the World Health Organisation (WHO), one year after a WHO report described the habit as the "major avoidable cause of ill health." A WHO statement said the ban, marking World Health Day, was intended to set an "example of ensuring a smoke-free environment to national institutions such as schools, factories, government and business premises, and hospitals." It cited evidence that involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke is also harmful to the health of non-smokers. A 1985 WHO study said passive smoking poses some risk of cancer. WHO spokesman Gino Levi said that non-smokers make up more than two-thirds of the 1,300-member staff at headquarters. The ban will apply to all offices except a small eighth-floor lounge. A 1986 WHO report estimated that tobacco use caused at least one million premature deaths each year worldwide and described cigarette smoking as the "major avoidable cause of ill health and premature mortality in the countries where it is widespread." International surveys have emphasised that consumption of cigarettes have gone up in Third World countries.

Death row prisoner goes into coma

TOKYO (AP) — The world's longest-serving death row prisoner, a 95-year-old man convicted of killing 12 bank employees 39 years ago, went into a coma Sunday in a medical detention house, the Justice Ministry said. Doctors could barely feel the pulse of Sadamichi Hirasawa, said a ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. He said Hirasawa entered a coma after doctors operated on his lungs Sunday afternoon to try to cure a breathing problem. Hirasawa has been in jail since 1948 and has been on death row since 1955, when the supreme court upheld his conviction. For reasons never made public, no justice minister ever has put his seal on an order for Hirasawa's hanging. Meanwhile, his lawyers and a "save Hirasawa committee" have filed 17 appeals. They insist he is innocent and that his long wait on death row amounts to torture. In January 1948, a man posing as a government health officer walked into a Tokyo bank and stalked clerks and others into drinking tea cups full of potassium cyanide. When they collapsed, the man robbed about \$600 from the bank. Twelve people, including a child, died of poisoning. Six months later, police arrested Hirasawa. He confessed after hours of intensive interrogation, but retracted the confession and proclaimed his innocence at his trial.

Mormon leaders urge marital fidelity

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Mormon leaders urged followers Sunday to shun the "tawdry mentality" of modern society and help restore traditional values by teaching their children honesty, chastity and marital fidelity. Church members also were admonished to study the Book of Mormon, one of four books Mormons regard as scripture, and to pattern their lives after the example of Jesus Christ. The sermons, delivered in the Tabernacle on Temple Square, ended the two-day 157th Annual General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Elder Neal A. Maxwell of the Council of the Twelve, told church members that by rooting their lives in the teachings of Jesus, they could protect their families from moral corruption and intellectual confusion. The council of the Twelve assists the governing first presidency in directing the church. "If settled, we will not be tossed to and fro whether by rumours, false doctrines, or by the behavioural and intellectual fashion of the world," Maxwell said. "Nor will get caught up in the talk show mentality, spending our time... to tell or hear some new thing." The church reported on Saturday that during 1986, its 32,000 missionaries baptised 216,210 people, the highest number in five years. The church, founded in 1830, has 6.2 million members.

Queen's cousin, listed as dead, still lives

LONDON (AP) — A first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, listed in a leading social register as dying in 1961, is a long-term patient at a hospital for the mentally disabled, a hospital spokesman said Monday. Katherine Bowes-Lyon, 60, a niece of Queen Mother Elizabeth, has been a resident of Royal Earlswood Hospital in Redhill, south of London, since 1941, the spokesman said. Her sister, Nerissa Bowes-Lyon, who died last year aged 67 after spending much of her life as a patient in the same hospital, also has been listed as dead in every edition of Burke's Peerage, the British Blueblood's Bible, since 1963. The 160-year-old reference book to the nation's aristocracy, which went into voluntary liquidation in December, lists Ms. Bowes-Lyon dying in 1940. said the Publishing Director Harold Brooks-Baker. Buckingham Palace, the queen's residence, could not be reached for comment early Monday. The hospital was responding to a report about the sisters that appeared in Monday editions for the Sun, Britain's top-selling newspaper, under a front-page banner headline, "Queen's cousin locked in madhouse." Katherine Bowes-Lyon has been a resident at this hospital since 1941, said the hospital spokesman, who spoke on condition he was not identified.

Australians protest AIDS campaign

SYDNEY (R) — Australia launched a shock campaign against AIDS Monday featuring the "grim reaper," a Western image of the ghostly messenger of death, cutting down his victims without mercy. The "grim reaper," a skeleton covered in a tattered dark cloak with a scythe over his shoulder, made his appearance on television as part of scare tactics to bring awareness of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) into Australian homes. But the television message brought a flood of public protests, with many claiming that it was too horrific for children to watch. The head of Australia's largest AIDS clinic, Dr. Julian Gold, said: "The advertisement certainly gives people a scare, but there is little information in it." A government survey, published to coincide with the launch of the campaign, said one in eight Australians were in danger of getting the killer disease unless they changed their sex habits. The campaign calls for a six-week media blitz to drive home the message that there cannot be a promiscuous society without AIDS. Latest official statistics show that 238 Australians have died of AIDS since the first known case here in 1983. Doctors warn that Australia could have 3,000 AIDS victims by 1990. The government campaign, estimated to cost three million dollars (\$2.1 million), seeks to make people more aware of the disease. "Everyone must now reassess their sexual values," said the chairman of the National Advisory Committee on AIDS, Ian Buttrrose.

Conductor denies terrorising musicians

TEL AVIV (R) — Conductor Zubin Mehta has denied the accusation of a demoted viola player in the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra that he terrorises musicians, Haaretz newspaper has reported. "As to the claim that I plot or inflict terror on the musicians, making them afraid to speak — a musical director who frightens an orchestra cannot make music with it," Mehta told Haaretz in a telephone interview from his Los Angeles home. Aryeh Yisraeli, 60, a viola player demoted recently as section conductor, accused Mehta in the Tel Aviv labour court of breaking the spirit of the orchestra and causing heart attacks in some musicians. "If Aryeh Yisraeli claims musicians became ill because of me, he has to prove who they are and how I caused their illness," said Mehta, conductor of the Israel Philharmonic for 25 years and of the New York Philharmonic since 1978. "This orchestra is a democracy. Its musicians are not afraid to have their voices heard and do not hide their opinions. If they had a feeling I did something unjust, I would hear it from friends and enemies alike." Indian-born Mehta, 50, said Yisraeli was removed as section conductor because the quality of playing, power of concentration and his ability to guide the section had lessened in recent years. Yisraeli, a musician with the orchestra since the age of 17, is asking the court to restore him to the section conductor's job or pay him \$250,000 severance money.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES COHEN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—A takeout double by an opponent always throws me out of kilter. I am never sure how to respond to partner's opening bid. Can you give me some basic advice? — L.A., Raleigh, N.C.

A.—What you want me to tell you is that in a double you could easily fall a club. As a matter of fact, there are several volumes devoted largely to this facet of bidding.

First, and foremost, you must have some way of telling partner the hand belongs to you and you might want to double the opponents. The bid you reserved for that is redoubtable, and you make it on all good hands, i.e., 11 points or better.

You might or might not have it fit for partner's suit. In any event, the redouble asks partner to tell